

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM, PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE. One copy, one year, \$2.00. Six months, \$1.00. Three months, 75c.

Boys Wanted.

Boys of spirit, boys of will. Boys of muscle, brain and power. Fit to cope with anything. These are wanted every hour.

Not the weak and whining drones. Not the trouble magnify. Not the watchword of "I can't." But the nobler one, "I'll try."

Do whatever you have to do. With a true and earnest zeal. Bend your sinews to the task. Put your shoulders to the wheel.

Though your duty may be hard. Look not on it as ill. If it be an honest task. Do it with an honest will.

At the anvil or the farm. Wherever you may be. From your future efforts, boys. Comes a nation's destiny.

Select Miscellany.

THE WISE MEN'S CHOICE.

It is a simple story we have to tell, and as it is a story of to-day, with the actors living and moving among us, we will not direct the state of the multitude by publishing real names.

Let us say that Mr. Beverly was a merchant, wealthy, respected and influential, doing a business large enough to satisfy the ambition of an Astor or a Billy Grey. Previous to the fall swoop of the fire-fiend in Boston, his store reared its granite front on Franklin street, and multitudinous and bulky were the sales that found daily transit to and from the busy mart.

In Mr. Beverly's employ were three clerks—George Acton, Philip Lewis, and Clarence Bugbee—who had entered to learn the mercantile business, and who had given promise of proficiency. The fact that they had been retained in the house a year or more, was proof positive to those who knew Mr. Beverly, that they were of industrious, steady habits, and youths of promise.

At his home Mr. Beverly had among his children a daughter—Florence by name—who often came to the store, and whom the clerks had met at her father's house. These clerks could be gay and gallant on occasions, but never toward Florence Beverly. The feeling they entertained for her was one akin to worship. In their hearts they adored her after off, giving her respectful attention, and prizing her smile of recognition as a priceless boon.

So far as the family connection of these three young men were concerned, they were all honorable, respected people, but none of them wealthy. Mr. Beverly was not wont to seek his trusted servants among those who had been reared in ease and luxury.

On a certain occasion Mr. Beverly was heard to remark that he would rather give his daughter in marriage to a man poor in purse, who could bring the wealth of a pure and upright heart, than to the possessor of millions whose mouth was tainted in the least degree.

This remark came to the knowledge of the clerks, and it is not surprising that they thereupon experienced wild and brilliant day dreams, in which most stupendous and dazzling castles were constructed in the air.

As time passed on they became more and more familiar with Florence's sweet smile and were admitted to a degree of friendship which proved, at least, that she did not despise them.

At length came the devastating fire of the ninth of November. Upon viewing the scene of desolation, and calculating the chances and necessities of business, Mr. Beverly resolved that he would not immediately seek new quarters for the continuance of his trade. He had no need, and he did not care to do so; so he secured an office where he could meet and consult with his correspondents, and settle outstanding accounts, in pursuance of which only the services of his private secretary and two book-keepers were required.

The three clerks were summoned to the merchant's presence. He told them what he had concluded to do, and why he had so concluded, and he advised that they should seek some employment until he was ready to start again.

"I shall rebuild as soon as possible," he said, and then your old places will be open for you. In the meantime, if you are hard pushed, do not hesitate to come to me for assistance."

Within two weeks from that time both Philip Lewis and Clarence Bugbee called upon Mr. Beverly, and asked for the loan of a hundred dollars each. They were unable to find employment, and were in arrears for board. The merchant kindly gave them the money, and with it a little fatherly advice touching care and economy.

One day after this, as Clarence and Philip were walking down the blackened street which had once been Franklin street, they saw a young man in a gray frock, working at the window of a derelict and the ruins of the old store, whom they thought they recognized. They went forward and found it to be their fellow clerk, George Acton. They were astonished and scandalized.

"In mercy's name, George, what does this mean? It is only an escape of yours!"

"No," answered Acton, wiping the sweat from his brow. "I am fairly and honestly at work, and earn two dollars a day. That's better than loafing."

Natural and Artificial Manures.

M. Fauguet has delivered a lecture before some Belgian farmers, indicating some errors which are entertained by even educated agriculturists. He protests against a certain fashion which exists for deprecating farm-yard and exalting commercial or chemical manures.

The first is much, but not all, in enriching the soil; it supplies not only nutritive elements directly, but aids in the creation of substances which, acting on certain matters in the soil, transform them into food for the plant. M. Fauguet asserts it as a mistake to conclude that some crops naturally ameliorate the soil; clover for example, with its tap roots, descends deep into the earth, there drawing sustenance, depositing in the surface soil organic remains, which as a consequence, makes it so excellent a preceeding crop for wheat; but if the soil be already rich, owing to matters extracted from the air, no increased amelioration succeeds. It is wrong to suppose that stock not only makes manure, but has the faculty of endowing it with an independent richness. The manure can only represent the quality of food supplied to cattle, less what substances the animal extracts to build up its flesh and bones; hence farm-yard manure alone is not sufficient for maintaining the fertility of the land in the long run; it demands supplemental commercial manures. But in thus employing chemical fertilizers as adjuncts, their nature must be in harmony with what the soil naturally wants. It would be a waste of money to lime a calcareous soil, to add phosphates to one already possessing them, or potash where this substance is not deficient. Hence, also, why a formula of chemical manures is but on a par with a common medicine for dissimilar diseases. The conditions of culture are as variable as the soil itself.

Rotation of Crops.

Professor Cantonia, of the Agricultural College of Milan, has many years advocated, that the best rotation was not that where the crops succeeded according to their different chemical wants, nor yet those that abstracted from the soil the smallest quantity of useful mineral substances, but such crops as, borrowing largest from the fertility of the soil, would restore it the greatest residue of what had been raised upon it. He has undertaken many experiments to support his views, and pertinently asks, why clover and lucerne, that in a season exhaust the soil of so much more nutritive substances than wheat, unite better the advantages in point of richness, for a succeeding crop? Clover is ameliorating, not in the sense of abstracting nitrogen from the air, while wheat is exhausting. In grain crops, the leaves and stems contribute all their wealth to form the grain, which is not the case with clover, &c., whose stems and roots are still living organs, those of wheat dying after accomplishing their work, and that in this living remains plowed into the soil, a green manuring in fact, which constitutes such and such a crop to be called ameliorating.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.—WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The annual report of Hon. John Jay Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, has been made public. Among other subjects dwelt upon therein is that of redemption. The hope is expressed that the present system of exchanging notes for new paper notes will not long hence be superseded by a true system of redemption, viz: a payment on demand of National Bank notes in coin, or in its representative, payable in coin.

During the year ending November 1st, 1874, National banks have been organized with an authorized capital of \$6,745,500; circulation has been issued amounting to \$5,817,316, and during the same year \$2,241,018 has been withdrawn and destroyed; showing an actual increase of National bank circulation during the year of \$6,576,297.

The total circulation outstanding at that time was \$351,927,246, leaving \$2,072,754 yet to be issued of the whole amount authorized.

Since the passage of the act of June 20th, 1874, forty-six National banks have been organized, with a capital of \$4,119,000, to which circulation has been issued amounting to \$1,842,650; and the total amount issued to all National banks since June 20th, 1874, is \$3,330,180.

The amount of tax paid into the Treasury of the United States by the National banks during the year ending July 1st, 1874, was \$7,083,398, of which \$3,404,000 was derived from circulation.

The Comptroller recommends the repeal of the two-cent stamp tax, and if not repealed that the act shall be so amended and such penalty provided as shall tend to prevent evasions of the present law.

He repeats his statement of last year that there is no present necessity for the engraving of all new designs for the National bank notes. He also recommends an appropriation of \$5,000 for the redemption of unsigned notes of National Banks which were purloined from the Treasury in 1867.

Where Figs are Raised in this Country.

There are some twenty-five varieties of the fig known to the Southern States, of different sizes, and in color white, green, purple, brown and black; all of which doubtless originated from the seeds and cuttings of foreign varieties from France, Spain and Italy. They have gradually become acclimated in the States of Tennessee, Northern Alabama, and the harder kinds have been grown as far North as St. Louis, Missouri, and Chillicothe, Ohio—Mr. Worthington, of the latter town, having been very successful in growing and marketing them in that place.

Indeed in that northern latitude it is necessary to provide a winter protection for them, which is generally done by cutting the roots entirely off on one side, and bending the tree over and covering with earth. When all danger of freezing is past, the tree is righted to its original position and firmly secured to a stout stake.

In Louisiana and the neighboring States all the harder varieties will succeed without any protection.

California Wines.

The California Vintage is now so nearly completed that the papers of that State are already estimating the result. The best authorities agree that it will reach about ten million gallons, a quantity equal to that raised by all the other States added to the entire bulk of foreign imported wine. Of this amount the San Francisco Chronicle says five-sixths must either be exported or placed in store, as the entire home consumption, added to that which goes eastward to be doctored into the likeness of foreign brands, will not exceed two million gallons. With reference to the market for California wines, the Chronicle says:

"The taste of the day is in our favor; for, as the years go by, the wines of the Burgundy class grow more and more fashionable, and the white German wines are their only rivals. Here white wines of all kinds are produced in the greatest plenty and purity. A connoisseur cannot tell our hock, bottled in 1868, after its six years keeping, from the finest of European brands, excepting by its superior fineness, and our thickest and poorest white wines are quite lovely when compared to the cheaper German brands with which the market is stocked. One great California firm has made its debut in the European market already. Another will do so in the early part of the new year, and the more that follow suit the better it will be for each and all, as well as for the interests of the State at large."

Singular Case of Human Petrification in Minnesota.

A well authenticated and rather astonishing case of petrification of a human body has been recently reported to the writer, but names and localities are omitted in deference to the wishes of the relatives of the deceased lady, whose remains furnish the phenomenon herein alluded to. The circumstances of the case are substantially as follows:

A young lady residing in the Southern portion of the State, died about eleven years ago, and was buried—the body remaining undisturbed until a few days ago when her husband and friends deemed it expedient to remove it to another burial place. Workmen were employed to disinter the coffin enclosing the body, and in due time they had uncovered the coffin, but, on attempting to lift it to the surface, were surprised to observe that it was of extraordinary weight. Subsequent investigations revealed the fact that the body instead of showing the decay which is presumed to be the lot of all humanity, had actually been petrified during the eleven years intervening between its burial and disinterment—the body and features retaining their bony outlines, but completely solidified or turned into stone. The case is an unusual and interesting one; but the friends of the lady, some of whom are now residents of St. Paul, for good and sufficient reasons, dislike to have the name given to the public, unless some good and useful purpose can be subserved thereby.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT IN A THREAD FACTORY.—An accident occurred Friday morning at Clark's Thread Works in Newark, New Jersey, by which operations will be partially suspended six weeks, and over 800 operatives, mostly females in the spinning department, will be out of work. The couplings of the main shaft by which power is supplied to the factory became detached, and the engine, of 700-horse power, thus released from restraint, acquired a fearful momentum, and the driving wheel, weighing twenty tons, flew into fragments, one of which, weighing two tons, shot through the roof and landed fifty feet distant. There were many narrow escapes, but no one was injured. The loss is estimated at \$20,000, which the fire insurance does not cover.

THREE AND A HALF TONS OF SILVER.—There were received at the assay office in New York city, on the 10th ult., says the Commercial Advertiser, from the San Francisco refinery, three and a half tons of silver bullion, sent in for deposit by a New York banking house.—This is the largest deposit of silver bullion ever received at one time at the assay office in New York. It will be coined into fifty cent pieces at the Philadelphia Mint, and is supposed to be destined for South America. The cash value of a ton of silver bullion varies from \$35,000 to \$37,000, according to fineness. The value of the deposit just received is therefore about \$125,000.

HARD TIMES FOR NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—It is understood that Appleton's Journal will be discontinued at the end of the year. It is said that it has never begun to reach a paying point—that in the five years of its existence it has lost over \$100,000, and that the firm would have given it up before now had they not had a pride in its continuance. This has been a very hard year on newspapers and periodicals. It is asserted that only four of all the New York dailies have made any money, and not one of the magazines has proved profitable. It is estimated that fully \$3,000,000 have been lost in twelve months in the publication business.

WEALTH OF THE ANCIENT HEBREWS.—In the times of David and Solomon gold existed in enormous quantities among the Hebrews.—The figures given in the Old Testament appear almost fabulous. From 1 Chron. xx: 14, we learn that David had collected together for the purpose of the temple building a hundred thousand talents of gold and a thousand talents of silver; and from 1 Chron. xxix: 3, we learn that over and above this enormous amount, he contributed from his own possessions three thousand talents of gold and seven thousand talents of silver; whilst the people in addition offered, "for the service of the house of God, five thousand talents and ten thousand drachms of gold, and of silver ten thousand talents." (Chron. xxix: 7). From these data the total value of the gold and silver has been calculated at nearly five thousand million dollars.—The Bible Educator.

A book lately published in France states that the mortality among children entrusted to professional wet nurses is thirty or forty per cent., and among children nursed by mothers only ten per cent. It is estimated that over 100,000 children die annually alone from the practice of baby farming. In many localities the feminine population find baby farming so profitable that they do no manual labor whatever, and their husbands are supported by them. What is true of France is also true of the United States, notably so in New York, as recent events there amply illustrate. The system is but little better than qualified murder, and ought to be stopped by moral means, if other means fail.

Many persons suffer pain from weakness of the eyes. This sometimes proceeds from local inflammation and sometimes from other causes. Several persons who have been thus afflicted inform us that they have derived almost immediate and in some cases permanent relief from the application of salt water as a bath; and where the pain has been aggravated from a compress saturated with salt water laid on the eyes, and renewed at frequent intervals. Opening the eyes and submerging them in clean salt water has been found beneficial to those whose eyesight has begun to fail.

A small boy was caught stealing dried berries, and was locked up in a dark closet by the grocer. The boy commenced begging most pathetically to be released, and after using all the persuasion that his young mind could invent, he proposed—"Now, if you'll let me out, and send for my daddy, he'll pay you for them and lick me besides." The grocer man for them not withstand this appeal, and let him go.

An Old Mystery about to be Cleared Up.

Every one at all conversant with Mormon history has heard of the "Mountain Meadows Massacre," the history of which, in brief, is that some eighteen years ago a large party of immigrants consisting of men, women and children, on their way to California, were attacked at the place known as Mountain Meadows, and after offering all the resistance possible, were mercilessly butchered, as is alleged, by Mormons disguised as Indians—the motive being to get possession of the money, the teams, and the other property of this well provided party. All of these unfortunate people were inhumanly butchered, except the youngest children, who were spared because they could give no information of this horrible affair. These young children were divided out among Mormon families, and most of them were searched for, found and sent back to the States by the Federal officials in Utah, at the time of General Albert Sidney Johnson's military occupation of the Territory. It has always been alleged and believed that this massacre was perpetrated by the Danite band under orders from the authorities of the Mormon church, and that the leader in the massacre was one Lee, a major in the Nauvoo legion. At various times in the last fifteen years efforts have been made to reach the parties supposed to have been engaged in it, but in vain. They were screened by the Mormons. All that could be done was to take affidavits and to issue processes.

But now that terrible mystery is in a fair way of being probed to the bottom, and there is every probability that the guilty parties, such at least, as survive, will be brought to trial and punishment. The last account in relation to the affair is contained in the following dispatch from Salt Lake:

"Lee, the infamous Mountain Meadows massacre chief, says he is glad the authorities captured him, and that he will make a clean breast of the affair. He is sixty years old, of good education and intelligent appearance. He was major of the Nauvoo Legion. He claims a relationship with the Lees of Virginia, and has eighteen wives and fifty-four children. On the other hand, in reply to one of the Mormon bishops, who begged him not to implicate Brigham Young, he was heard to say: 'Never! I will die first.' It is generally believed, now, that the truth of the Mountain Meadows massacre will be fully developed."

This man, or rather brute, Lee, did not go from Virginia, and is in no manner connected with the Virginia Lees. It may be said to the credit of Virginia, that it has few if any representatives among the Mormons. In the early days it had none. There are few Southern people among them. They consist principally of New England people from the Central and Western States, English, Scotch, Welsh, Danes, and Norwegians. It 1859 but one Irishman was a member of that polygamous order.—Whig.

Politicians Running a Navy Yard.

The Boston Post of Saturday, the 28th ult., has a plain, unvarnished statement of facts in regard to the management of the Charlestown, Mass., navy yard. It says:

Bribery and intimidation have been practiced in the navy yards at Portsmouth, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, but never before has there been such open and shameless purchase as is now scandalizing the partisans who are striving to elect Mr. Gooch to Congress. Of about two thousand men employed at the navy yard, not over five hundred are earning ten cents per day each. They are paid from \$2 to \$5 per day out of the Public Treasury, simply to secure their votes for Mr. Gooch. About seven hundred men have been taken on the yard within two weeks, and there is no pretense that they were required to work. They loaf in gangs about the decks of vessels, play checkers and cards in out-of-the-way places, sleep away the days in rigging lofts and sheds, or sit about on piles of lumber, enjoying the fine October weather, and laughing at the credulous ones who, when they first appear in the yard think they have come there to labor. Over a hundred shoemakers from Lynn are idling in the lumber sheds, earning not a penny a day each, waiting to vote next Tuesday. It is certain that not less than \$5,000 per day, is now being stolen from the public treasury in this manner to buy votes for Mr. Gooch.

The Rothschild Women.

We take pleasure in referring to the merits of the ladies of the Rothschild family, not because they are wealthy, but for the simple reason that, in spite of their wealth, they strive to be useful to their kind. The men are immersed in business; they are charitable, but people will say that it is easy to be charitable if you are rich. The women are public-spirited, intelligent and warm-hearted, founding hospitals, reformatories, children's homes, endowing scholastic institutions, encouraging struggling professionals, and taking a personal interest in the doings of the poor. Baroness Lionel makes weekly visits in the meanest portions of London, brightening the home of the Jewish artisan, giving her good counsel to the earnest teachers in the free schools, the matrons and assistants in the various charities. The daughter of Alphonse, of Paris, teaches a good lesson to her sisters in faith, and to rich young ladies of every creed, by receiving a well deserved diploma as teacher. Anselm's daughter in Vienna is prominent in music, not only composing songs that attain popularity, but aiding struggling musicians by pen and purse.—Jewish Messenger.

MAKING MANURE.—This is always seasonable work, but the present is a good time to give it a little extra attention. See that your cattle yards, your pig pens, and your sheep folds are well provided with litter. Attend to the gathering up of the dead leaves, pine shavings, road scrapings, &c., and see that they are carefully composted with the waste from the house and offices. Endeavor to make some arrangements for saving the liquid manures; as least provide sufficient absorbents to take them up. Husband the ashes made on the place—they are too valuable to be allowed to waste.

Look also to your barn-yard. It is not a difficult matter to so arrange it that every rain will not leach out and carry away the most valuable of its parts.

Milk Sickness.

This mysterious disease is prevailing to some extent among the cattle in Mitchell county this season. For some years there seems to have been less and less of it, which led many to suppose that as soon as the country grew a little more thickly settled it would disappear altogether. People in Mitchell county can point out certain places embracing sometimes less than a half acre which they call milk sick spots because whenever cattle graze about there they have the disease. In some neighborhoods they have such spots fenced in. Years ago milk sickness prevailed to a considerable extent on John's River in Burke county, but it is never heard of now in that section. Before the war there was a reward of \$30,000 offered by the people of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina to any one who would ascertain the origin, &c., of this disease, in fact what it is. But like hydrophobia, it remains comparatively a mystery to this day. Much was written on this subject prior to the war, but no conclusion arrived at. The theory advanced by the late Dr. John A. Dickson, of Morganton, is considered by many the most plausible. His idea was that milk sickness was caused from phosphoric acid gas which had accumulated in certain localities. His reason for thinking so was the fact that phosphoric acid gas when administered to man or beast, produced the same symptoms as appear in cases of milk sickness, viz: the animal dies from constipation.

Disappointment and Disgust.

A young man who was in Covington on Friday, in the interest of a new heating apparatus, heard that Major P—— was building a new house and speedily hunted up the veteran.

"I heard you are building a new house," he said to the major.

"I ain't exactly building one," said the major in the tone of a man who don't care to commit himself; "I have built it."

"Exactly! Glad to hear it," said the agent. "Have you made any arrangements for heating the new building?" and the agent looked anxious.

"Well, no," muttered the major with a stare, as if the heating of the building was a subject which had entirely slipped his mind.

"So much the better for you," exclaimed the agent, "as I think I have just the article you want, combining economy, heat, and cleanliness. We have sold thousands of them throughout the country, and have yet to hear of a single failure on the part of the heater to do all that is claimed for it. It is the sum total of every excellence yet produced in the numerous devices patented for heating buildings, and I am confident that I can demonstrate to you the superior advantages which the heater enjoys over all others. Where is your house?"

"On Essex street," said the major.

"Suppose you jump in the carriage with me, and take a drive over there. I should like to see it."

The major consented, and getting his overcoat he mounted the seat with the hopeful and eloquent agent, and they drove off. On the way the agent rapidly went over the many favorable points of the admirable heater, and was much gratified at the impression he had evidently made on his companion.

Arriving in front of the new building, a large and rather unpretentious structure, the agent said:

"What are you going to do with this, major? Make a tenement or a boarding-house of it?"

"Oh, no," said the major, as he carefully reached the ground and looked innocently around, "it's an ice-house."

"What?" screamed the agent.

"It is an ice-house," replied the Major very blandly.

The last seen of that agent he was applying the lash to his horse, and tearing out of the neighborhood at a marvelous pace.

A lady who had barely succeeded in not catching an outgoing train at Massillon, Ohio, stood gazing at it with her arms full of packages and her eyes full of tears when a gentleman arrived at the depot on a run, with valise in hand, his coat on his arm, and his face streaming with perspiration. He sat down on his valise, looked at the vanishing train, and deliberately said, "Damn it!" Whereupon the lady sweetly smiled and earnestly said, "Thank you, sir."

A strange man, who wanted to go on the train, but missed it, walked up and down the depot in a high state of excitement, berating himself and everybody else. "I know just what my wife will say," he exclaimed walking up and down. "When that train gets on 'an' she won't see me, she'll git right up, and jump over chairs, and smash crockery, and swear I'm off on another drunk."

Benjamin Franklin, being in company with three men once who were notorious liars, and wanting to experiment a little in human nature, promised to reward the one who should tell him the greatest lie. The first said that he never told a lie; the second candidate, however, proved himself the best adept in the art, and obtained the prize, for he assured the philosopher that both his competitors had just told him the truth.

The proverbial quickness of Irish is illustrated by an anecdote related by Captain A——. While on the Peninsula, during the war, he came across a private belonging to one of the most predatory companies of the Irish Brigade with the lifeless bodies of a goose and hen tied together by the heels, dangling from his musket. "Where did you steal those, you rascal?" he demanded. "Faith, I was marching along with Color Sergeant Maguire, and the goose—had come to it—came out and hissed the American flag." "But the hen, sir, how about the hen?" "It's the hen, is it? The hen, bless ye, was in bad company, and laying eggs for the rebels."

A teacher, who, in a fit of vexation, called her pupils a set of young addlers, on being reproved for her language, apologized by saying that she was speaking to those just commencing their arithmetical.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1874.

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the People's Press Printing Establishment. We can furnish, at short notice, BLANKS, BILL-HEADS, LETTER-HEADS, CARDS, PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS, PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS, DRAFTS, &c., &c.

Special Notice.

Publishers of newspapers will be required to pay postage in advance at the mailing office, from and after the first of January next, under the new postal law, on all newspapers sent to subscribers out of the county where published. This arrangement makes it necessary that all subscriptions should be paid in advance; and that all subscribers in arrears should pay up, as it is not reasonable that we should be taxed with the postage in delinquent cases. We do not intend to increase the price of this paper to those who pay in advance, on account of the new postal arrangement; but again call upon those in arrears to pay up the dues before the end of the year, so we can all take a fresh start with the new year. Two dollars (\$2.00) in advance will pay for the Press one year, including postage.

The State Debt.

RALEIGH, December 1.—In the State Senate today, Mr. Jenkins of Cleveland, introduced a bill for the adjustment of the public debt of the State, which bill provides for the issuing of new bonds, payable at the expiration of thirty years, and bearing six per cent. interest, to be exchanged for the old bonds in the following manner: The Treasurer shall exchange the new bonds at the rate of 25 cents on the dollar for bonds issued since the war, but under the acts of the Legislature, adopted before the war, shall pay 100 cents on the dollar for bonds issued during the war for internal improvements, shall pay 125 cents on the dollar for bonds issued for funding the interest on the public debt of the State, under acts of the Legislature of 1867-68; shall pay 10 cents on the dollar for bonds issued since the war, under the ordinance of the convention and the several acts of the Legislature, not to include the special tax bonds. The bill was referred and ordered to be printed.

THE AMNESTY ACT.—The amnesty act, passed by the Legislature of 1872-73, exempted certain persons who were actually present, and participating in the commission of certain crimes therein named, from the provisions of the bill, which it pardoned and extended amnesty to certain persons who, although they may have aided and abetted, directed and in fact entirely controlled the perpetrators of these crimes in their action, if they were not actually present at the commission of the offense, they were not punishable.

Mr. Staples' amendment to the Amnesty bill provides pardon and amnesty to all persons who were actually present or not, who were connected with the various secret political societies up to the year 1871, and as such committed offenses against the laws of the State, with the exception of the crime of rape. This bill is for the relief of a large number of persons scattered throughout the State, residing in the counties of Cleveland, Rutherford, Albemarle, Caswell, Orange, Randolph, Guilford, Rockingham and other counties, who have been excluded by the provisions of the last Legislature, but who will be pardoned and set free under the amendment now before the House.

In many instances the persons now named are very poor and ignorant, and it seems unjust that men of intelligence and position, who controlled these poor fellows by the severest discipline, should be pardoned, whilst the men who in many instances had obeyed instruction, should be punished. After a long discussion the bill was passed by a vote of 83 to 24.

Carolina Household Magazine.

We greet with pleasure the announcement of Mr. Bonitz, of the Goldsboro Messenger, of his intention to issue in time for the holiday season a large 28 page, 48 column monthly, to be handsomely printed on tinted paper and beautifully illustrated. It will be called the Carolina Household Magazine, and will be a pleasant visitant to every family circle. The January number will contain a life-like picture, accompanied by a biographical sketch of ex-Gov. Z. B. Vance. This will be followed in succeeding numbers by photographs of eminent ministers, statesmen and other prominent characters.—Among these will be Bishop Atkinson, Gov. Graham, Senators Ransom and Merrimon, and Rev. Dr. Deems.

The New Party.

Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, Kentucky, New York and Ohio were each feebly represented in the new party movement inaugurated at Indianapolis on Thursday last. The Convention adopted the following as a basis of union for the new political party: First, It is the duty of the Government to establish a monetary system based upon the public faith and resources of the nation, and adopted to the demands of legitimate business. To this end the circulating notes of all national and State banks, as well as all local currency, should be withdrawn from circulation, and paper money issued by the Government directly to the people without the intervention of any banking corporation, which money shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, duties on imports included. The money to be interchangeable, at the option of the holder, with registered government bonds bearing a rate of interest not exceeding 3 1/2 per cent per annum. Second, the interest on the present public debt and that portion of the principal of the same which is by express terms of the law creating it payable in coin, shall be so paid. It was resolved to hold a National Convention at Cleveland, March 11, 1875, to perfect a platform and appoint time and place for the National Independent Convention to nominate President and Vice President. A National Executive Committee was appointed, and the Convention adjourned.

Some of this looks pretty well on paper, thinks the Petersburg News, but the idea of a third party for the contest of 1876, based on the currency question is simply an absurdity.—J.P.V. Journal.

Hon. A. H. Stephens writes in a private letter as follows, concerning the elections: "The news of the elections throughout the country is exceedingly encouraging to the patrons of the land. The next House of Representatives will be democratic for the first time in fourteen years. If this majority shall but prove itself equal to its mission—that is keep the party on the great principles on which it was founded—and go after no new departures, a bright future may await us."

STATE PRINTING.—It is understood that the committee appointed for the purpose, has been instructed to contract with Hon. Josiah Turner of the Sentinel for the execution of the Public Printing.

THE PENITENTIARY.—The Raleigh News says: There are five hundred and five prisoners in the State Penitentiary, and new arrivals are of daily occurrence. It is quite certain that this branch of our State institutions is likely to become the most popular as well as the most populous.

The old whipping post would be more dreaded and be more economical than the Penitentiary, and make evil-doers scarcer.

RAID ON THE TREASURY.—The key-note for a grand raid upon the Treasury has already been sounded by the personal organ of the President at Washington, in the statement that one of the causes of the late disaster was that Congress occupied its time in foolish investigations instead of indorsing the President's great schemes of internal improvement, and so furnishing labor for the unemployed. A half dozen railroad corporations are waiting for the doors of Congress to open to rush in for subsidies and grants; there's a hungry lobby and an irresponsible party in power, with the opportunity to divide what plunder is left before turning over to its successors the empty chests. The indications all are that the next three months of the present Congress will be marked by recklessness and extravagance.—The business of the Opposition will be to enforce discipline in their own ranks and keep watch of their adversaries. The people will hold this party as well for their action in this Congress in which they are in a minority as in the next in which they have control.

MR. GLADSTONE AND ARCHBISHOP MANNING.—The controversy between Mr. Gladstone and Archbishop Manning excites a widespread interest. The ground of action is a pamphlet published by Gladstone on the danger to Civil Governments of the Roman Catholic Doctrines, and especially that of Papal Infallibility. Gladstone holds that no one can become a convert to Rome without renouncing his moral and mental freedom, and placing his civil loyalty and duty at the mercy of another; and that the policy of the Vatican is to renew the struggle for temporal power and supremacy.

The Archbishop, in reply, argues that the Vatican decrees are not intended to alter civil obligations; that the doctrine of infallibility is a Divine trust; that civil obedience rests on natural law, and revealed truth on the law of God; that subjects are bound in all things which are lawful to obey their rulers. The progress of the controversy thus inaugurated will be watched with intense interest, not only in England, but throughout Christendom.—Richmond Whig.

AN AUTOCRATIC MECHANIC.—The minister from Austria to this country, Baron Schwarzenberg, exhibits an abnormal tendency to be useful as well as ornamental in his day and generation. Although a nobleman by birth, he is an excellent practical mechanic, and has learned how to build and manage all kinds of machinery. Instead of spending his time in listless diplomatic dawdling about Washington, he devotes much of his leisure to manual labor in large manufacturing of the varied mechanical interests of our country. Recently in Newark, N. J., he went to a trunk factory, where he speedily learned to make trunks and travelling bags, specimens of which he sent, with many other products, to the Museum of Mechanics in Vienna. It is stated that he is extraordinarily deft and quick in learning the manual details of mechanical pursuits.

OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD.—We have received the December number of the above interesting publication. It deserves a liberal support, as there is more really valuable information in its pages than you generally find in similar publications. The literary department is good, and a new Serial Tale, by Miss Fisher, (Christian Reed) of Salisbury, will be commenced in the January number. This alone should induce every North Carolinian to subscribe for the Monthly. Specimen copies to be seen at the Bookstore.

CONFERENCE M. E. CHURCH.—We have received the Christian Advocate daily, during the session of Conference, which reports every day's proceedings. The Advocate says: The 38th Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South, assembled in Raleigh on Wednesday, Dec. 2nd—Bishop E. M. Marvin in the chair. The Bishop opened the Conference with religious exercises, reading the 28th chapter of Matthew and singing 301st hymn. After prayer, the hymn commencing "How firm a foundation," was sung with fervor.

The Secretary, Dr. Craven, remarked that it was the largest attendance at the opening of conferences that he had ever known, eliciting some highly commendatory observations from the Bishop.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.—The transit of the planet Venus, across the face of the sun, took place on Tuesday. Expeditions were fitted out from various countries for the purpose of making calculations on the event in reference to its bearing on astronomical science, for during the transit observers will be enabled to ascertain facts now in obscurity which will go far towards determining the various celestial distances and for forming new laws for astronomical calculations. The United States, Russia, England, Germany and France each fitted out expeditions for the purpose of noting the various developments to be made.

NEW RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.—The Jefferson, Mountain Messenger, editorially and through its correspondents, is urging the building of a railroad from Statesville, N. C., to Marion or Glade Springs, on the V. & T. R. R., in Virginia, to be known as the Virginia & North Carolina Railroad. Application has been made for a charter for this road to the Legislatures of North Carolina and Virginia.

SALISBURY RAILROAD MEETING.—The citizens of Salisbury are in earnest in regard to constructing a railroad from that place to Wadesboro. Quite a lively meeting was held in that place recently upon the subject. The vote of the meeting was taken on the question of a town subscription of \$50,000 to the York-Railroad, and resulted unanimously in favor of subscription.

Congress convened on Monday last.

SCRIBNER for December has been upon our table for several weeks and it is a most excellent number. Its illustrations are magnificent and there is a steady improvement in all its departments. We have received advance sheets of Dr. Holland's new serial story, and it promises to excel Arthur Bonycastle in interest. With such inducements to subscribers, we are satisfied a large increase of names will grace Scribner's subscription list. Specimen copies at the Bookstore.

STATE AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.—We notice much improvement in this journal since Johnstone Jones, Esq., has control of the editorial department.

THE VENTILATOR.—We see our old friend, E. S. ZEVELY, Esq., has commenced the publication of a new paper, entitled the Ventilator. It is upon the patent printing plan, and makes a very neat appearance, showing tact and talent. We wish the enterprise abundant success.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

On Tuesday, Dec. 1, Mr. Bell introduced the following bill: An act to provide that furnishing of provisions and stores by landlords to croppers and tenants shall create a lien without written agreement, and take precedence of all others.

HOUSE.—Mr. Pinck offered an important resolution, providing for an inquiry concerning the funds received for the lease of the North Carolina Railroad.

SENATE.—The Homestead bill was passed by a vote of 97 to 6.

Section.—Every homestead and the dwellings and buildings belonging thereto, not exceeding in value one thousand dollars, to be selected by the owner or his agent, or in lieu thereof, at the option of the owner, any lot in a city, town or village, with the dwelling and buildings belonging thereto, owned and occupied by any resident of this State, shall be forever exempt from sale under execution or other final process obtained on any debt contracted after the ratification of this act. But no property shall be exempt from sale for taxes, or the payment of obligations contracted for the purchase of said premises.

SENATE.—Nothing in this act shall prevent a laborer's lien for work performed for the person desiring such exemption, or a mechanic's lien for work done on the premises.

SENATE.—This act to take effect from and after its passage.

On Wednesday, the Senate agreed to adjourn on the 21st inst., to meet again on the 3d Monday in January.

On Thursday, in the Senate, the bill for the general relief of Sheriffs and Tax Collectors was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Waring introduced a bill to amend the Constitution, requiring a receipt for the poll tax before a citizen shall be entitled to vote.

In the House, a message was received from the Governor transmitting such information as was in his possession concerning the alleged charges against Solicitor Harris.

In the Senate, on Friday, the Amnesty bill passed by 40 to 6. This bill is explained elsewhere.

Mr. Cantwell introduced a resolution repealing the disabilities imposed upon W. W. Holden.

A resolution passed amending Code of Civil Procedure as to form of summons, requiring only one summons in civil cases.

Bill to amend the charter of the Carolina Central Railroad was considered.

Proceedings of Friday of not much importance.

IN SENATE, the Judiciary Committee reported adversely to the bill for the disability relief of W. W. Holden.

Bill for Justices of the Peace to give bond passed second reading.

Nothing of interest in the House.

STATE ITEMS.

A package containing \$5,000 in currency was taken from the safe of Capt. Garrison, of the steamer Marchion, during the trip up the coast last Thursday. As soon as the money was missed, a search was instituted, and \$2,450 was found concealed near the engine-room.

Two or three employees on the steamer were arrested on suspicion; but, having been brought before Maj. D. G. McKee, they were released, the evidence being insufficient to warrant detention. The money belonged to the firm of J. D. Williams & Co.—Fayetteville Gazette.

The Salem Plows are sure to please. Manufactured by the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

The Raleigh News says: The trial of the three negroes, Austin Hill, Cornelius Williamson and Albert Walker, for the murder of Mr. Presson, the keeper of the Weldon Railroad bridge, on the 19th of June last, was terminated last week. Hill and Williamson were convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced by Judge Henry to be hung on the 18th of December. Walker was acquitted.

Don't fail to visit the Salem Agricultural Works when you come to Salem, N. C.

The Greensboro Patriot says: We were presented, last week, with some ripe strawberries, and just ripe apples—both second crop and grown by G. L. Anthony, the proprietor of Guilford nurseries. These delicious fruits are greatly out of season, but our nurserymen are equal to any emergency—one of the most successful of them, viz. William sold early apples that ripened in January.

On the 20th ult., in Cherokee county, a young man by the name of David Abernathy, shot and instantly killed another young man named Fulton Henry. No cause is known at present unless it be an old grudge. Abernathy is in jail at Murphy.

THE SALEM PLOWS work well in all kinds of soil. Manufactured by the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

James Welch, who was charged with the killing of Dr. Edwards, was tried and acquitted at Transylvania Court last week, on the plea of justification.

The Kingston Gift Concert did not come off as advertised. Parties having purchased tickets can have the money refunded by applying to Dr. Bagley at Kingston.

Burglars broke into the depot at Morganton and stole a sum of money from the safe, \$200 belonging to W. C. Erwin, the agent, and \$125 to the R. R. Co.

100,000 lbs. Old Casting Wanted! At the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

Last week the N. C. Tobacco Association met in Greensboro, to "take steps to prevent blockading. Strong resolutions were adopted, denouncing violations of the law, and calling upon regular dealers to assist in putting an end to blockading.

J. W. Bensley, formerly a Radical member of the North Carolina Senate, from Hertford county, was sentenced by Judge Bond, on Thursday last to five years of hard labor in the Albany Penitentiary and fined \$1,000 for forgery.

A cotton factory in Ruthersfordton, owned by A. R. Homely, was burned on Wednesday night last. The fire is supposed to have been accidental. Loss \$20,000.

The Highest Market Price paid for Old Casting at the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

The News learns from its Ashe county correspondence that Mr. Richard Hartzog, while riding on the rail road during the severe wind storm of Monday morning, was killed instantly by a falling tree. His horse was also killed.

GENERAL NEWS.

The President refused to pardon Mr. T. T. Brooks, of Petersburg, Va. His sentence is five years in the Albany Penitentiary. The amount embezzled by Mr. Brooks is over \$700,000, and involved the ruin of both the First National and Merchants' National Banks of Petersburg. The stockholders of the First National Bank have been taxed one hundred per cent. to satisfy the claims of the creditors.—Danville Times.

Men in the State of New York who get drunk in a saloon and then break all the glassware in the place cannot be made to pay damages. The seller of the liquor is under the present law, liable for all the injury done by the drinker.

Dr. Livingston's memory is to be honored by the establishment of the Southern end of Lake Nyassa of a missionary and commercial settlement which will bear his name, and be used in putting an end to the slave trade in that part of Africa. This settlement will be the work of the Church of Scotland and the Free Church.

LARGE SALARY.—The salary of forty thousand dollars per annum paid to President Jewett, of the Erie railroad, is the largest paid to any railroad official in the United States.

COAL.—The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have mined 1,621,756 tons of coal this year against 2,521,756 tons last year, a decrease of 400,000 tons.

EPIZOTIC.—A horse disease, similar to that of two years since, has broken out in St. John's New Brunswick with great violence. A large portion of the working horses of the city are sick. Many have died. The disease is believed to have been introduced by horses attached to one of the travelling circuits.

A GIGANT FUTURE.—The Lawrence Township, N. J., assessed at \$500,000. It is at present without owners, and the British Government is administering on it. At Toronto, Canada, the other day, fifty interested parties subscribed funds for a lawyer to investigate their claims. It is said that in the 17th century Miss Towney ran away with a gentleman and went to the United States, where they became parents of their relatives.

PAPER.—Eight hundred paper mills in the United States give employment to 30,000 persons and produce seventy million dollars worth of paper per annum.

STEEL PENS.—Steel pens are manufactured at Birmingham, England, at the rate of 14,112,000 a week, and sold for three cents a gross.

Frank M. Ames, a son of the late Oakes Ames, has purchased the New Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad, for \$350,000.

A large caterpillar is said to be destroying the pine forests of Finland. In one locality six thousand acres of wood have been entirely ruined, the insects stripping off the leaves and bark.

Mayor Havemeyer died suddenly in New York on Monday of last week.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

A Short Postponement of the Fifth Gift Concert.

As manager of the gift concert given in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, my position creates an important trust in behalf of the Public Library and the ticket-holders of the fifth gift concert. The Public Library of Kentucky and the ticket-holders are jointly interested in the amount of the drawing. The larger the fund to be distributed in gifts, the greater will be the gift awarded to each lucky ticket-holder and the more the amount realized by the Library. To have a full drawing is so manifestly to the interest of those interested, that, rather than have a fractional drawing on the 30th inst., I deem it due to the trust confided to me by the ticket-holders and the Public Library of Kentucky, that a short postponement be made to enable me to dispose of the unsold tickets and have a full drawing. Through the very large amount now in bank would enable us to distribute handsome gifts, yet we should feel disappointed in this our last concert, should we be compelled to make a fractional drawing, however large.

We have received so very large a number of letters from all parts of the country from those most largely interested, urging a postponement if all the tickets be not sold by the 30th, that we feel strengthened in our sense of duty to the ticket-holder and the Public Library, to make the postponement. Under the circumstances, we have determined, in the interest of all parties, to postpone the concert and drawing to Saturday, February 27, 1875, at which time the drawing will positively take place; and, as a guarantee of good faith toward ticket-holders, we pledge ourselves to refund to any ticket-holder his money, upon presentation of his ticket, should the drawing fail to come off at the day now fixed. The past, we feel assured, will be sufficient guarantee to all interested that they will be fairly and honestly dealt with. The money paid for tickets is secretly preserved against all contingencies until after the payment of the gifts, after which the expenses are to be reimbursed, and the Public Library is to be paid its profits.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent and Manager.

Nov. 29, 1874.

\$50,000 FOR ONE DOLLAR.—All Texas is thrown into a fever of excitement by the Texas Gift Concert Association, at Denison, offering inducements that were never equaled before by any association of the kind. Purchasers of tickets have every assurance that the drawing will be conducted in a fair and impartial manner and the investment of one dollar will surely get the GRAND CASH GIFT OF \$50,000. Who will be the possessor of the lucky dollar? Apply to the local agent in this place for any information desired.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. H. HENNEGEN & CO., WHOLESALE JEWELLERS AND JOBBERS.

IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WATCHES, TOOLS, MATERIALS, &c.

WHOLESALE CLOCK DEPOT

220 W. BALTIMORE ST., BALTIMORE, MD. (up-stairs).

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Terms free.

\$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free.

P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

Geo. P. ROWELL & Co.

conduct an agency for the reception of advertisements for American Newspapers—the most complete establishment of the kind in the world. Six thousand Newspapers are kept regularly on file, open to inspection by customers. Every Advertisement is taken at the name price of insertion in a dozen, a hundred or a thousand. A Book of eighty pages, containing lists of best papers, largest circulations, religious, agricultural, class, political, daily and country papers, and all publications with which specially valuable to advertisers, with some information about prices, is sent FREE to any address on application. Persons at a distance wishing to make contracts for advertising in any town, city, county, State or Territory of the United States, or any portion of the Dominion of Canada, may send a concise statement of what they want together with a copy of the Advertisement they desire inserted, and will receive information by return mail which will enable them to decide whether to increase or reduce the order. For such information there is no charge. Orders are taken for a single paper as well as for a list; for a single dollar as readily as for a larger sum. Offices (Times Building) New York.

41 PARK ROW, N. Y.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the present session of the General Assembly for an Act, incorporating the YADKIN RIVER BRIDGE COMPANY, for the purpose of building a bridge across Yadkin River, at or between Glenn's Ferry and Shallowford.

60-2

Eclectic Magazine

OF FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART. 1875.

(THIRTY-FIRST YEAR.)

LITERATURE.

Is the department of General Literature, the ECLECTIC presents an unsurpassed array of instructive and entertaining articles. Its selections are made from all the English and foreign periodicals, and cover a literature incomparably richer and more productive than any other to which the reader can find access. A class of writers contribute to the English magazines and newspapers such as seldom appear in American periodicals, and the best of these Essays, Reviews, Sketches, Criticisms, and Poems are reproduced in the Eclectic. Recent issues have contained articles, stories or poems by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, James Anthony Froude, Matthew Arnold, Charles Kingsley, Frances Power Cobbe, Robert Buchanan, Leslie Stephen, Arthur Helps, Alfred Tennyson, Thomas Hughes, William Black, Mrs. Oliphant, Thos. Hardy, Turgeneff, William Morris, Miss Thackeray, and others equally eminent.

SCIENCE. To this department the Eclectic gives larger space than any other magazine in the world, not only by the number of its articles, but by the quality of its contributions. It not only presents an ample record of investigations, but gathers from the whole field of foreign current literature the best articles of the most authoritative thinkers and writers, as Prof. Huxley and Tyndall, Richard Proctor, B.A., Prof. Owen, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Max Müller, J. Norman Lockyer, St. George Mivart, and E. B. Tylor, all of whom have been represented in recent issues of the Magazine. The public should bear the fact in mind that the Eclectic has no theory of its own to advocate, but impartially gives place to the most important articles on both sides of the great theme of scientific discussion.

FICTION. The Eclectic, without giving undue prominence to this department, offers its readers the best serial stories to be had, also the short stories for which the English magazines have a deserved reputation.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENTS.

The Editorial Departments are Literary Notices, dealing with the books published at home; Foreign Literary Notes, giving the freshest information about literary matters abroad; Science, which supplies the longer articles with brief paragraphs covering the whole scientific field; and Varieties, in which will be found choice readings, culled from new books and foreign journals. No other Eclectic publication attempts anything like these departments.

ENGRAVINGS.

No other magazine is so artistically illustrated as the Eclectic. Each number contains a Fine Steel Engraving—usually a portrait—executed in the best manner. These engravings are of permanent value.

The aim of the Eclectic is to be instructive without being dull, and entertaining without being trivial. It is admitted to its pages which is not of permanent value as well as current interest, and it will be found indispensable to all those of our readers who endeavor to keep up with the varied intellectual activity of the time.

Since the discontinuance of Every Saturday, the Eclectic is the only publication which furnishes the best foreign literature with satisfactory completeness at a price which all compares with the American Monthly.

TERMS.—Single copies, 45 cents; one copy, one year, \$5, in advance; two copies, \$9; five copies, \$21. The above rates include postage. Volumes commence in January and July. Subscription may be begun at any time.

E. R. FELTON, Publisher.

E. R. Felton Publisher, 108 Fulton St., New-York.

BRUSHY FORK MILLS AND LANDS FOR SALE.

Will be sold to the highest bidder.

At the Court-House Door in Winston, On the 12th December next,

that VALUABLE PROPERTY, known as the BRUSHY FORK GRIST AND SAW MILLS, and the HOME PLACE adjoining, belonging to the estate of J. N. Binn, deceased, has been divided into

Three Separate Tracts,

and will be sold accordingly.

The Mill Tract contains 113 acres. The East Tract 67 acres. The Home Tract 184 acres.

All the tracts include well timbered Wood Land.

W. J. COOPER, Administrators.

H. L. BEUM.

Salem, N. C., Dec. 3, 1874.

AHEAD OF ALL

COMPETITION!

M. H. LANGFELD,

WINSTON, N. C.,

WOULD respectfully return to his numerous customers grateful thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to him in the past, and announces that his Stock is now full and complete in all kinds of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

COMPRISING VERY FULL ASSORTMENTS OF

General Merchandise,

BEING

THE BEST, THE LARGEST, THE MOST VARIED,

And the CHEAPEST STOCK OF GOODS ever brought to this market.

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, GENT'S GOODS,

Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

and ANYTHING ELSE WANTED, to which we invite the attention of all.

My facilities for Jobbing are unsurpassed, and I invite

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

To call and inspect my stock and prices.

Dec. 10.

Valuable Steam Mill

AND Manufacturing Property FOR SALE.

THIS PROPERTY, long and favorably known as the "Wachovia Mills," is well located, within a few hundred yards of the Main Street in the North-east part of Salem, N. C., and within about one hundred yards of the well known manufacturing establishment of P. & H. Price, and only a short distance from the town of Winston.

The building is one of the most substantially built houses in the State, and well adapted for manufacturing purposes, in addition to the milling business, there being ample room for Cotton and Wool Machinery, it having been originally constructed for that purpose.

The main building is 50 x 75 feet, 31 stories high, with 2 story attachments at either end, 25 x 50 feet, for offices, packing, engine and boiler rooms—all brick and recently recovered with tin.

The Mill Machinery consists of 3 sets of Burr, and all other necessary complete.

A Good 60 Horse Power Engine and 2 Boilers.

A Large Brick Warehouse.

6 Cottage Dwellings, fronting on Elm Street.

3 Acres of Ground with plenty available space for other buildings.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m., during the week. As no mails arrive or depart on Sunday the office will not be open on that day.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING THE MAILS.

Railroad, from Greensboro to Salem, closes every day, except Sundays, at 8 a. m.; due every day, except Sundays, at 5.30 p. m.

Mount Airy mail, via Old Town, Bethania, Little Yadkin, Tom's Creek and Flat Shoals: closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 a. m.; due, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 12.30 p. m.

Madison mail, via Seize Garden, Germantown and Walnut Cove, due, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by 3 p. m.; closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a. m.

Jerusalem mail, via Friedberg, Miller's Mill, Elba ville and Fulton: closes every Friday at 7 a. m.; due, every Saturday, by 7 p. m.

Jonesville mail, via Mt. Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend: due every Friday, by 7 p. m.; closes every Saturday, at 6 a. m.

Waketown mail, via Salem Chapel, White Road, Belev's Creek Mills and Blakely: closes every Friday, at 4 p. m.; due, every Saturday, by 7 p. m.

Panther Creek mail, via Lewisville: closes every Saturday, at 7 a. m.; due, by 8 p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

For Labor Saving Machinery go to the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

FAITHS.—The colored members of the Methodist Church at Liberty Hill, wishing to purchase the old Protestant Methodist Church, in Winston, held Fairs in their church in Liberty, and at Mr. Ackerman's old Cooper Shop in this place, to raise money for that purpose. Quite a handsome sum was realized.

THE TRAIN was delayed on Saturday night last. The mails are still detained at Greensboro, disarranging all connection with the several mail routes branching out from this place and retarding business transactions. We have more trouble about the mails now than we had from High Point in days past.

THE SALEM FLOW will not choke. Manufactured by the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Sunday morning last, Mrs. Sandford Fisher, of Davidson County, met with a serious accident while on a visit to her sister in this county, Mrs. Thomas Fisher, under the following circumstances:

She was in the act of hitching her horse to a vehicle, intending to go to church, when a little boy led out her sister's horse for a similar purpose, when passing each other, the former, kicking, struck Mrs. Fisher in the face, fracturing both her jaws in a horrible manner and otherwise disfiguring her.

Dr. Koehn was called in and dressed the wounds.

LECTURES.—Dr. T. A. LaFar's lectures in Winston and Salem, last week, were not well patronized.

STORM.—We experienced a slight blow here on Monday evening with rain. A few miles North-west extending beyond the Yadkin River there was quite a rain storm accompanied with hail. Weather cooler since.

All varieties Foundry Job Work done at the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

THAT PIG.—W. R. Williams' pig, of Yadkin county, which was so fat it couldn't see, was slaughtered recently, at the age of 16 months, and weighed 387 pounds.

See advertisement of F. W. Moller, who has a large stock of goods in his line.

THE TURKEYS.—A. Fogle, Esq., purchased a large portion of the Patrick County turkeys brought here last week, for the use of Salem Female Academy.

PARTIDGES.—Hope the Legislature will pass a bill to protect partidges from wholesale destruction by netting, &c.

DOGS.—The Legislature would confer a public benefit by taxing dogs for the protection of sheep. We have a dog and sheep article on file for next week.

Go to the Salem Agricultural Works for Plows, Cultivators, Horse Powers, Threshers and Cleaners, Mowers and Reapers, Grain Drills, Horse Rakes, Feed Cutters, Cider Mills, Corn Shellers, or any other Agricultural Implement or Machinery, Salem, N. C.

ON A SPIKE.—On Saturday night last, in Winston, several rowdies engaged in a general nuss, tearing up posts, knocking down negroes, &c. On Monday the parties were unearthed by Constables Douthitt and Pfobl, without capturing them however.

Jethro Blinks was hard to please, And his wife did all in her power To let him take the world at ease, And to keep him from looking sour.

But all that this good woman could do, Would have no effect on Blinks, For he was always in a terrible stew, And forever had the kinks.

The breakfast never suited him, At his dinner he would grumble, And at supper time it was a sin, To see him pitch and tumble.

At night time when he went to bed, He never said his prayers, And if his wife went to say hers, He'd kick her down the stairs.

He always smoked an old clay pipe, The stem of which was long, And it took him half an hour to light, For his tobacco was mouldy and strong.

At this old pipe he'd puff and swear, Till all things 'round turned blue, And it was a sight for any near, To see how the ashes flew.

One night while Blinks was trying to smoke, His wife somehow found out, That his pipe would stop up and choke, And that's what his rage was about.

Now that the cause of his rage was unraveled, She was determined there should be no more jars, So next day to ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE she travelled, And bought him a box of those fine Cigars.

His pipe and tobacco, she laid them aside, And opened the box of cigars, Blinks took one and tried it, and is now satisfied, And they have no more family jars.

Don't smoke strong pipes and be always fretting like Blinks was, when you can get fine cigars at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, SALEM, N. C., or a nice clean pipe.

For Deep Well Pumps, Force Pumps, Hydraulic Rams, Wrought Iron Pipes, Cams, &c., &c., go to the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

STIMPE HILL has kindly furnished us with a statement of Taxes paid to the State Treasurer for the years 1873 and 1874. Our people can therefore see the gradual reduction of Taxes since the Conservatives came into power:

FOURTH COUNTY TAXES.		
Comparative Statement of 1873-74.		
	1873.	1874.
Public Tax:		\$ 5,037 80
Special Tax:		
Penitentiary	\$1,377 58	
Casual deficiency in		1,607 18
Treasury.		
Insane Asylum, Deaf and Dumb and Blind,	2,066 85	5,051 11
Educational purposes:		
Retailers,		23 75
		\$10,112 66
	1874.	\$3,926 11
Public Tax.		
Special Taxes:		
Insane Asylum, Deaf and Dumb and Blind,	\$2,060 19	
Penitentiary.	1,373 45	3433 64
Educational Purposes:		
Retailers,		62 70
		\$7,422 45

MARRIED.

In this place, on the 8th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. L. Orter, Mr. W. A. LEMLY, Cashier First National Bank, to Miss BERTHA C. BELO, daughter of E. Belo, Esq., all of this place.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn, (old)	65 a 0 75	Salt	165 a 1 05
Wheat,	1 35 a 1 40	" American,	0 00
Flour,	3 50 a 3 75	Candles ada,	18 a 20
Meal,	24 a 3	Oils, Linsseed,	0 00 a 1 25
Chop,	24 a 22	" Kerosene,	22 a 30
Bacon,	105 a 00	Sheetings, Fries' B,	9
Pork,	0 02 a 0 00	" "	0 00
Lard,	12 a 15	Yarn, Fries,	0 00 a 1 25
Eggs,	00 a 15	Iron,	54 a 6
Molasses,	38 a 50	Nails,	6 a 64
Cheese Fac,	18 a 25	Calf Steins, green,	15 cts.
" Mount,	15 a 20	Tallow,	8 a 10
Butter,	25 a 30	Beeswax,	28 a 30
Peas,	75 a 00	Clover Seed,	0 00 a 0 00
Apples, green,	75 a 125	Home grown,	0 00 a 0 00
" dried,	4 a 10	Barrels Flour, Fruit	50
Potatoes, sw,	40 a 50	Brick,	6 00 a 10 00
" Irish,	100 a 0 00	Shingles,	
Coffee,	20 a 30	Longleaf pine,	4 50 a 5 50
Sugar,	8 a 15	Hay, per cwt,	40 a 50
" crushed,	15 a 18	Rags,	24 a
Dried peck, peach,	12 a 22	Butter Beans,	20 a 25
" unpeck,	12 a 18	Dried Cherries	20 a 25
" "	6 a 8	Dried Blackberries,	9

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.		
PRIMINGS,	4 00 to 6 50	
LEAF.—New Common,	6 00 to 7 50	
" Good,	8 00 to 11 00	
" Bright,	10 00 to 14 50	
Fancy Smokers,	18 00 to 32 00	
LEAF.—New Common,	8 00 to 10 50	
" Good,	12 00 to 18 00	
" Medium Wrappers,	18 00 to 20 00	
" Mahogany	40 00 to 50 00	
" Fancy	50 00 to 100 00	

Danville Tobacco Market.		
PRIMINGS,	\$2.00 to \$5.00	
LEAF.—Very Common,	\$3.00 to \$12.00	
" Good,	12.00 to 20.00	
" Bright,	15.00 to 20.00	
Fancy Smokers,	20.00 to 40.00	
LEAF.—Common,	8.50 to 13.00	
" Good,	14.00 to 18.00	
" Medium,	30.00 to 45.00	
Wrappers.—Medium,	40.00 to 70.00	
" Fine,	40.00 to 120.00	
" Extra,	80.00 to 120.00	

Richmond Tobacco Market.		
PRIMINGS,	\$2.00 to \$5.00	
LEAF.—Very common,	\$8.50 to 9.50	
" Medium to good,	10.50 to 11.00	
" Extra,	10.00 to 12.50	
LEAF.—Common,	10.00 to 12.50	
" Medium,	12.50 to 13.50	
" Good,	14.50 to 16.50	
" Fine,	16.50 to 18.00	
" Extra selections,	18.50 to 20.00	

BRIGHT.		
LEAF.—Common,	10.00 to 13.00	
" Medium to good,	14.00 to 22.50	
" Fine smoking,	25.00 to 35.00	
" Extra smoking,	35.00 to 40.00	
LEAF.—Common to medium,	11.00 to 13.00	
" Good to fine,	13.50 to 17.00	
" Extra fillers,	20.00 to 25.00	
WRAPPERS.—Common,	18.00 to 25.00	
" Medium to good,	27.50 to 40.00	
" Fine,	45.00 to 75.00	
" Extra,	90.00 to 150.00	

MAHOGANY.		
WRAPPERS.—Common to medium,	15.00 to 22.50	
" Good to fine,	25.00 to 40.00	
" Extra,	45.00 to 60.00	

HOLIDAY GOODS AT THE BOOK STORE.

WE cordially invite our friends and customers to examine our large and varied stock of Goods, suitable for

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

They have been selected with great care, and we think we cannot fail to please, as our offerings are

USEFUL, INSTRUCTIVE AND ENTERTAINING.

Our stock embraces

FINE BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

FANCY ARTICLES,

PICTURES, CHROMOS, BOXES, ALBUMS, GAMES, BUILDING BLOCKS, WORK BOXES, WRITING DESKS, PAPE-TRIES, BIBLES, fine and common, POEMS, and many other articles.

Call and see. L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C. Dec. 3, 1874.

The American Sardine Co's Boneless Sardines, are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines.

Blankets!

Deeds of Conveyance or Land Deeds, Mortgage Deeds, Summons, Judgments and Executions, and Chattel Mortgages, neatly printed, and for sale at the Press office.

Thistle Edition Waverley Novels.

Sold only by subscription. Two Volumes per month. Apply to L. V. & E. T. Blum Agents, Salem, N. C.

TO PRINTERS.

ABOUT 200 pounds Long Primer like the following line, at 50 cents per pound. Books and Stationery at the Bookstore. Enquire at this office.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

And the way to preserve and maintain that economy is to know WHEN AND WHERE to make judicious outlays in the selection and purchase of Goods.

WE PROPOSE TO GIVE THE FOLLOWING ADVICE GRATUITOUS, OR FREE GRATIS AND FOR NOTHING.

It Has Become a Well Established Fact that by Going to **R. A. WOMMACK & CO'S** to buy your Goods, you can and will save money; and **MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!**

WE have now the LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF GOODS in this section of country, which have been carefully selected, and will be sold at **Startlingly Low Prices!**

We have a large stock of PRINTS of all sorts and prices, Brown and Bleached SHEETINGS, FLANNELS of all kinds, grades and colors, White and Black ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, LINSEYS, a large lot of SHAWLS, of all sizes, colors and prices, &c., &c. Also

MEN'S AND BOY'S WEAR OF ALL KINDS. Hats and Caps in Great Variety.

Notions without end.—Collars, Shirts, Soap, Suspenders, Hoops, Hosiery and Gloves, Thread, Pins, Needles, Brushes, Buttons, Tapes, Paper, Envelopes, Memorandum Books, Table Oil Cloths, Umbrellas.

FRIES' JEANS of all Grades, also their Yarns and Sheet-ing and Cotton Batting at Factory prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES, a splendid assortment, for Men, Women, Boys, Girls and Children.

Paints, Drugs, Dye-Staffs, Glass, Patent Medicines, Powder, Lead, Shot, single and double-barrelled Guns, &c., &c. The largest stock of

Crockery and Glass Ware

ever brought to this country by one firm. Also a full line of KEROSENE OIL, LAMPS, BURNERS and WICKS.

Sole Leather, and Strupe & Son's Upper Leather.

COFFEE, WHITE AND BROWN SUGARS, TEA, CHOCOLATE, MOLASSES, COAL OIL MACHINE OIL, &c., &c.

We are not in the habit of doing any tall blowing, but when we have any very important matter to communicate we would be derelict in our duty to the public and ourselves in withholding the same, and therefore we have to proclaim that in

HARDWARE WE CAN'T BE BEAT.

We know whereof we speak, and we mean what we say.

CARPENTERS can with us find the best and cheapest assortment of all kinds of tools they need: Planes of all kinds, Hammers, Hatchets, Hand and Tenon Saws, Drawing Knives, Braces and Bits, Augers, Gimblets, Compasses, Levels, Tape Measures, Squares, Files, Screw Drivers, Plane, Saw and Auger Handles, &c., &c., and

BUILDERS can be furnished with all sorts of BUILDING HARDWARE, Nails, Glass, Locks, Latches, Hinges, Pulleys, Screws, Bolts, Paints, &c., at prices that defy competition.

and **FARMERS** with Axes, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Hoes, Horse and Mule Shoes, Scythes, Traces, Collars, Hames, Ploughs and Plough Points, Tire Iron, &c. Coffee Mills, Sausage Grinders, Steadyers, Spring Balances, Steel Traps, Mouse and Rat Traps, Fire Dogs, Shovels and Tongs, Sad Irons, Ovens, Spiders, Extra Lids, Wood Saws, Curry Combs, Lanterns, Chairs, Tubs, Buckets, Baskets.

CARRIAGE MAKERS with Spokes, Felloes, Rims, Shafts, Whiffle Trees, Turned Sticks, Oil Cloth, &c.

We will barter for all kinds of **COUNTRY PRODUCE**, such as FRUIT, CORN, WHEAT, RYE, OATS, FLOUR, PLANK, RAGS, FEATHERS, BEESWAX, BACON, LARD, BUTTER, TALLOW, &c., &c.

We likewise deem this an appropriate time and place to express our gratitude to our many friends and customers who have favored us with their patronage. They have evinced their sound judgment and discretion in coming to us for good bargains, and we hope they always went away satisfied and well pleased and will come again and often, and we promise our best endeavors to please them and deserve their patronage.

Respectfully,

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Salem, N. C., November 3, 1874.

NEW SHOE STORE.

S. H. & S. A. C. EVERETT.

Corner of Main and New Shallowford Street.

SALEM, N. C.

WE have just received a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

which we propose to sell very low for CASH. Our stock consists of a splendid assortment of

LADIES', MISSES', CHILDREN'S and INFANTS

GLOVE, FRENCH, CURACOA, KID and SERG

LACED, BUTTON and CONGRESS BOOTS of latest styles and most elaborate fini

These we have of every variety and quality to suit the fancy and purse of th

customers.

We would especially invite the attention of the young gentlemen to our stock of handmade

goods.—BOOTS, CONGRESS GAITERS, ALEXIS TIES, FANCY KNOTS, PRINCE ARTHUR, &c. These have made to order and of different widths, so that no one need think that they cannot get a fit at the New Shoe Store.

Our common grades of shoes are adapted to the wants of all classes of laboring men. Heavy Brogue, Double and Single Sole, Plough Shoes, Alabama Ties, &c., &c.

We cannot enumerate all that we have, but beg that you will all come and examine our stock whether with a view to purchasing or not.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President.

SEATON GALES, Secretary.

G. B. ROOT, Vice President.

PULASKI COWPER, Supervisor

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INSURES ALL CLASSES OF

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On the Most Reasonable Terms.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. Encourage Home Institutions.

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A NEW LOT OF

INITIAL PAPER

AT THE BOOK STORE.

REMEMBER

THAT A MAN CAN

SAVE THE AMOUNT OF HIS TAXES

EVERY YEAR BY BUYING HIS GOODS OF THE RIGHT HOUSES AT RIGHT PRICES.

PATTERSON & CO.,

Are demonstrating daily the beneficial effects to their customers of buying Goods FOR CASH ONLY, from leading Manufacturers and Jobbers at the North and offering them for sale

ONLY FOR CASH OR BARTER.

In this way we are enabled to get the benefit of the lowest prices in our purchases, and as we get our pay in hand—ready money or produce—we are content to work for short profits. This prevents, too, any distinction being made between customers—the money of the poor man being just as good as the money of the rich man.

We have never had so fine and full a stock of goods as we are now offering for sale—and prices have never been so low since the war. We keep constantly on hand (by replenishing as fast we sell) very complete assortments of HARDWARE, for mechanics and farmers. HARDWARE, for saddlers and coachmakers. Iron, Steel and Nails. Groceries of all kinds. Drugs, Paints and Dye Stuffs. Leather, Salt, Grindstones, Provisions, Woodware, Rope, Crockery and Glassware. Umbrellas, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Trunks, Bed and Travelling Blankets, Table Covers. Men's, Boys', Womens' and Children's Shoes, made to our order and warranted to be the best. Men's and Boy's Boots, Hats and Caps in great variety.—Fancy articles in great variety. Buggy and Wagon Whips, Musical Instruments.

DRY GOODS of all kinds, Both Woolen & Cotton,

Including a full line of FRIES' GOODS.

A large assortment of NOTIONS,

SHAWLS of all patterns and prices,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS in elegant styles,

Unsurpassed by any house in this section of the State in quality, beauty of texture, and cheapness in price.

This is only a general summary of our stock. Many desirable articles are not mentioned for want of space. Prices of most goods are reduced, and we intend to keep as low as the lowest. We do not expect to make a fortune at selling goods, but we hope for a decent living, by building up an establishment where, at all times, "The best goods can be bought for the least money."

We invite a visit from all persons wishing to invest their surplus cash to the best advantage.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 4th, 1874.

45-46.

